

## WASHINGTON CITY SIDELIGHTS



### War Veterans Line Up for Morgan Home-Loan Bill

WASHINGTON.—Posts of the American Legion in several parts of the country are lining up behind a bill recently introduced in congress by Representative Dick T. Morgan of Oklahoma, by which any honorably discharged soldier, sailor or marine may borrow \$4,000 from the government to buy or build a home, repayment to be made within a period of 60 years, with interest on the principal of 3 1/2 per cent per year.

Congressman Morgan's bill proposes to create a government corporation with \$100,000,000 capital, subscribed by the federal government. The corporation is to be authorized to make a loan up to \$4,000 to any honorably discharged soldier, seaman or marine, to be used in the purchase of a home. Loans may run for the entire time limit of 60 years, or taken up in whatever payments the soldier can make. The interest is to be 3 1/2 per cent on the unpaid principal, with amortization payments on that, made annually.

The loan may be made to the full appraised value of the home and its improvements.

The \$100,000,000 capital to be furnished by the government under the bill will be used as a working or revolving fund. The chief funds for financing the proposition will be obtained through the issue and sale of bonds, limited by the amount of mortgages held by the corporation.

To insure the sale of these bonds at a low rate of interest, the bill provides that the government shall guarantee payment of both principal and the interest. To meet any losses the corporation may sustain, the bill provides for the accumulation of an ample reserve or guarantee fund.

Soldiers will not have to break home ties, leave their friends, give up their present employment and business, and go to distant states to obtain the benefits of the act. The benefits will be equitably distributed to every state.

Under the plan proposed by Secretary Lane, embodied in the Mondell bill, only farm homes will be provided.

### Contrabass Sarrusophone Stumps Army Officers

A SIMPLE and a civil question—can an army teach a man to play the contrabass sarrusophone?—almost lost a recruit to the military establishment and caused some trepidation at the war department. Elmer Swann of Hagerstown, Md., who has "rendered" musical pieces with the home band, entered the army recruiting office at 509 Tenth street and said he would enlist in the army if he could be taught to play the contrabass sarrusophone.

The sergeant seemed undecided as to whether to throw him out or take him seriously. Then he asked the captain. The captain assumed an attitude of deep thought and, murmuring some inaudible plea, retired to his back room, where he telephoned the major at the war department. "Just hold the wire," the major answered and rushed to the colonel.

"That," said the colonel, "is a matter which requires some deliberation. I will send you the desired information in a moment."

When the major had departed he frantically called up a band leader at Washington barracks and learned that the afore-mentioned instrument is something like a bassoon, and is taught in the army. Whether or not its similitude to a bassoon made the character of the sarrusophone more comprehensible to the colonel he made the following notation to the major:

"Of course the contrabass sarrusophone is taught in army bands. It resembles the bassoon and is a very important instrument."

"You should have all that information at your finger's ends," the major telephoned the captain. "The instrument you speak of is like a bassoon and our bands would sound flat without it."

What the captain told the sergeant is not known, but the sergeant told the prospective recruit to sign the dotted line.

He also added—to himself—that this "bassoon" business was new to him and, probably, some new feature of the educational scheme.

### Voila Kid Skirts for American Profiteeresses

WASHINGTON modistes are exercised over reports from Paris that designers are telling American buyers that if they don't like the new knee-length skirt style—"they can lump it!"—or the equivalent in parleyous French. The latter threw up their hands and vowed they'd never, positively not ever, dare to take home "those things" for American girls.

Their hostility toward the "last word" in Parisian fashions failed to awaken the old-time solicited interest of the creators. Of course it's too bad, the latter said, but explained that they're really rushed to death making things to reveal the pretty calves of their own girls. And would Monsieur American please not pay over the goods if he wasn't going to buy 'em? Kids are responsible for the ruction.

For when it was decided to fashion this season's skirts from hides of the capricious younger set, the designers wotted not of structural limitations imposed thereon thereby.

The sons and daughters of William and Nanny Goat are such little fellows that, if you're adhering to a one-skin-skirt principle, that skirt has got to be all-fired short. Paris is adhering and the skirts certainly are.

Well, all the profiteeresses and other rich ladies will shoe-horn themselves into kinds this fall—except those who, less pecunious, choose to reveal their legs through transparent creations.

In former years Parisian designers have worked to please the American girl; she was their principal customer and what pleased her had to please every one else.

Now it transpires that during the war the French women have become subscribers to Paris fashions to such an extent that all styles are created with a view to pleasing her first, others incidentally.

### Wide Range of Schools Open for War-Disabled

OF THE 546 schools, colleges and universities which have opened their doors for the re-education and vocational training of discharged soldiers, sailors and marines disabled in the world war, more than 100 are in the middle West, and of these 30 are in Chicago, with seven others in Illinois, according to the federal board of vocational education, while eight commercial and industrial establishments in Illinois, of which six are in Chicago, have undertaken to train disabled men.

It is the policy of the board to utilize existing institutions for instruction rather than to set up special schools and classes for the re-education of wounded soldiers for civil life, and also to assign the men, wherever possible, to institutions in or near their home. A total of 23 courses has been provided, the instruction ranging from bee culture to boiler-making, farm management to photography, and from concrete construction, sheet metal work, auto mechanics, and plumbing to salesmanship, theology, dental cutting, medicine, and dramatic art.

Educational institutions in Chicago to which disabled men have been sent number 51.

## WAR DEVELOPS RADIO TRIUMPH

Method Discovered of Communicating With Submerged Submarines.

### YOUTHS ARE LUCKY FINDERS

Revelations Come When Researchers Are at Work on Something Else—Single Turn Loop Brings Amazing Results.

Washington, D. C.—In a general way it is known that during the war a method was found to communicate with a submerged submarine from shore or sea. How this is done and how it came to be discovered that it could be done not until now has been made public. Like a good many other revelations it came when the researchers were at work on another problem.

The scientists of the radio section of the bureau of standards stumbled on its secret and the lucky ones to suspect it were two young assistants not long out of high school. Their experiments and the development of what is known as the "loop aerial" for submarine radio communication by the bureau resulted in a device so simple and perfect, and producing such wonderful results, that the navy has adopted it and is equipping all its undersea craft with this style of loop.

In the fall of 1917 a series of experiments was undertaken by the bureau to develop an apparatus for the detection of enemy submarines. J. A. Willoughby and P. D. Lowell were engaged in the work. They had a notion that a closed or rubber encased coil of wire offered the best chances for success. They made one and threw it one night into a tank of fresh water on the grounds of the bureau near Chevy Chase, Md., a suburb of Washington. To their delight they received a signal from the big radio station at Arlington. The next night they submerged the coil in the tidal basin of the Potomac near the new navy building. Again the signal came with no difference in strength whether the loop or coil was suspended in air or sunk in the river.

#### Discovery Significant.

The significance of this discovery struck both young men. Here was a way possibly to detect the presence of enemy submarines, but surely to talk with our own, which was equally important, had been thought impossible. This was in November.

In December improvements in the submerged coil brought the reception of signals from Lyons, France; Paris and San Diego, Cal. By March last year excellent signals were received on a single turn coil 150 feet long by sixty feet high having a wave length of 100 meters by 15,000 meters.

In April Mr. Willoughby discussed with Lieutenant Commander H. P. St. Clair of the radio division of the navy,

the use of loops on submarines for both transmission and reception under water. Both he and Mr. Lowell were sent to New London to work under Commander McDowell in charge of the base, to install the apparatus for a try-out on submarine D-1. It is a simple contrivance, the metal frame of the submarine itself being a part of it, this being used as a "ground" just as the earth is used in hand telegraphy. The circuit is thus made complete. As finally perfected the loop consists of two insulated wires grounded at the extreme ends of the hull carried over suitable supports to the conning tower and thence through "radio-leads" down into the boat to the receiving and sending apparatus. A single turn loop was used on the D-1. With its top submerged three feet signals were received from a submarine chaser three-quarters of a mile away.

#### Boat Used as "Ground."

A new type of loop was tried on the U. S. S. G-3, in which the lead-in wires were brought in from the upper side of the loop instead of the lower, and the entire loop was insulated from the

hull. Better, but not satisfactory, results were obtained. Up to this time the frame of the boat had not been used as a "ground."

The lower side of the loop was removed and the ends of the wire fastened to the bow and stern. The top of the loop was submerged eight feet; signals from Naueu, Germany, were clearly heard. Very sharp indications of direction were obtained when under water or on top of it. And soon other stations were heard, including Carnarvon, England; Rome, Italy, and various merchant vessels. Later experiments showed that communications can be carried on at sea under all conditions more efficiently with the closed loop aerial than with the ordinary antenna now in general use.

When a submarine equipped with the perfected apparatus is submerged any North American or European station can be received as distinctly as when it is on the surface. The maximum depth of submergence at which signals can be heard is determined by the wave length.

Signals can be transmitted from the loop to a distance of ten or twelve miles when the submarine is completely submerged, the maximum distance being obtained when the top of the loop is practically at the surface. The distance decreases to two or three miles when the loop is eight or nine feet below the surface.

## RAISULI BANDIT OF RARE CHARM

Washington, D. C.—That relentless bandit, Raisuli, the Villa of Morocco, whose present raids have caused a political crisis in Spain, has another side.

"He could not bear to hear a child cry, while on several occasions I noticed his care even to avoid allowing the bees collected on his cup to drown," is the surprising statement, not of a friend, but of the wealthy American who was held for ransom by Raisuli in 1904, until President Roosevelt sent a fleet of war ships and his famous ultimatum, "Perdicaris alive or Raisuli dead" to Morocco.

Ion Perdicaris' own story of his adventures as the prisoner of the "Moroccan Robin Hood" is told in a communication sent by the National Geographic society soon after his release.

"In many respects the man interested and attracted me, in spite of all my natural motives for dislike," said Mr. Perdicaris. "Raisuli was at once so gracious and dignified, not to us only, but to his own wild adherents, who evidently idolized their chieftain, whose position among them seemed that of the head of a Highland clan in the olden times."

#### Has a Superior Character.

"He was quick to see the humorous aspect of a situation, while his repartee was as immediate and to the point as though he had been born in County Galway itself. In fact, I discovered to my consternation that I was beginning to like the man, in spite of my natural resentment. I found myself unconsciously accepting his contention that

he was not a mere brigand or cattle lifter, but a patriot struggling to rescue his Berber followers from the tyranny of the corrupt shereffian officials. His charm of voice, the natural poise and dignity of his manner, his self-control under provocation,—all betrayed a superior character. He is, in fact, a born leader, and with a certain statesmanlike quality. He deplored the condition of his country, the feuds which separate the tribes, the many deeds of violence and the blood so uselessly shed."

"While standing near Raisuli one day on the village green, of which we were now allowed the freedom, one of his followers came up from Tangier, almost breathless from his haste, to report the arrival of the two American squadrons. The man described how the eight frigates had entered the bay, one after another."

"I watched Raisuli with anxiety, lest apprehending the landing of marines, with a view to our relief and his own capture, he might endeavor to drag us to some more distant and inaccessible retreat. What was then my surprise when, looking up with a bright smile, he said: 'Well, I think I can now congratulate you!'"

"I do not understand you," I replied.

"I mean," answered Raisuli, "that the presence of these vessels will lead the authorities at Tangier to make such representations to the sultan as may result in his acceding to my demands, and then you will be able to return to your friends."

#### Part as Friends.

"The next morning it was still dark when our men began loading the pack mules, and we reached the crest of the mountain, which lay between us and Tangier, just as the sun rose."

"At last the mules, bearing the silver dollars, carefully packed in boxes, arrived; but now luncheon was again served in honor of Mulai Ahmed, and must be partaken of, after which the bullion was counted in another room."

"The silver," said Raisuli, addressing me, "has been counted—\$20,000, as stipulated, in Spanish dollars, but these letters," showing me as he spoke a check book containing certified checks on the Comptoir d'Escompte, the French bank at Tangier, "of the value of these, which are supposed to represent \$50,000, I know nothing. However, I will accept them on your personal guarantee."

"When I had examined the checks certified by Torres and El Gannam, the sultan's delegate minister of finance, I gave the required assurance verbally, and Raisuli, leading me to the door, where I found my horse waiting for me, bade me adieu, saying that he had learned to look upon me as a friend and that he hoped I cherished no ill feeling on account of my detention."

person only through injury to another.

Voodooism is not practiced by the negroes alone. Many white persons also are said to secretly take part in their religious meetings, and accusations have been heard in various quarters of the difficulties encountered by officers seeking to break up their temples because of the obstacles placed in their way by persons of influence.

An active campaign by the authorities in Havana and other parts of the island have resulted in the capture of numerous "Brujos" and the seizure of many curious and weird objects used by them.

#### Reward for Globe Flight.

HOQUAM, Wash.—Deeds to 1,000 acres of Gray's harbor land, lying within what it has been hoped for years will prove an oil belt, are to be placed in a local bank as a reward for the aviator who first encircles the globe. George J. Hibbard, a Seattle attorney, makes the offer, and has set the time limit for winning the land at Aug. 1, 1920.

## PREACHES GOSPEL, UNEARTHS STILLS

Preacher Uses Bible and Shotgun in Business of Breaking Up Lawlessness.

### PULPIT IS ARSENAL

Hunts Down Moonshiners, Destroys Their Stills and Pours Out Whiskey—Is Terror to Lawbreakers in Mountains.

Elkwood, Ala.—A Bible and a shotgun are the weapons the Rev. John B. Goins, uses in his business. Sunday morning he preaches to his congregation in a little church near the mountains. When he enters the pulpit, the "raiding parson," as he is called, places a shotgun in the corner and lays a revolver beside the open Bible.

On Sunday afternoons the pastor roams over the hills, hunting for moonshiners, destroying their stills, pouring out the whiskey and arresting the mountaineers, if necessary.

The pastor is an ordained minister and also an internal revenue officer appointed by Uncle Sam to put the moonshiners out of business. Recently he was so active against the moonshine industry that the moonshiners sent a delegation to his home. The parson told the delegation that he was going to preach a sermon especially for the lawbreakers of that district on the following Sunday, and he invited the moonshiners to bring their friends and attend the service.

#### Takes Guns Into Pulpit.

Elkwood's tiny church was packed. The "raiding parson" went to church, carrying a revolver and a shotgun.

"Now," he said, "I am going to preach this sermon into you, or I am going to shoot it into you. You can take your choice." He preached the sermon. But later somebody threatened to dynamite his house. He ignored the threat. He was shot at from ambush. But he kept right on.

One Sunday he preached his regular morning sermon. In the afternoon, he got word of a moonshine still operating in his district. On the way he met a prospective bride and groom. He tried to dodge them, failed, and married them by the roadside.

Then he hurried on to the still. He slipped through the underbrush, covered two men with his shotgun, and marched them in as prisoners.

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### ENGLISH SAILORS AT "GYM" EXERCISES



Prince Albert of England on board the training ship Exmouth watching sailors at gymnastic evolutions.

## CUBAN VOODOOS SLAY

Keep Parents on Island in Constant Fear.

Authorities Act to Prevent Further Human Sacrifices by the Worshipers.

Havana, Cuba.—With the recent sudden outbreak of cannibalistic practices by voodoo worshipers, which have resulted in the deaths of at least three innocent children and a half dozen of the voodoos, the latter by the application of "lynch" law for the first time in this country's history, fathers and mothers are living in constant fear that their little ones may be spirited away by the superstitious negroes to be offered up in sacrifice to "Chango," the god of the "Brujos," as they are called in the Castilian language.

The voodoos are divided into various sects, each with its separate god.

The latter include "Babagneye," god of sickness; "Eleuca," god of injury; "Olorruun" god of misery, and "Chango," the terrible god, to whom human sacrifices are made.

"Chango," according to the voodoo belief, was the son of Olorruun and Anragun. He was slain by Eleuca, the "god of injury," and ascended into heaven from a celba, or god tree, in the month of May. It is in the month of May, therefore, that the "Brujos" observe their holy week, when Chango is expected to make a weekly visit to the earth, descending by the celba, his sacred tree, always on Monday.

The followers of Eleuca do not directly offer human sacrifices, although their healers sacrifice the lives of some patients by giving them poisonous concoctions, supposedly a mysterious cure for some ailment. In order to restore to health some other patient, Eleuca, being the "god of injury," his followers believe that good can come to one

person only through injury to another.

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### SEEKS ONLY BACHELOR HERO

Girl Accidentally Locked in Bakery, Refused to Be Rescued by Married Fireman.

Chicago.—Miss Dorothy Lehman, accidentally imprisoned in a Chicago bakery where she was employed, refused to be rescued by married firemen. The young worker picked an unwedded hero to save her.

Miss Lehman was the last to leave the plant after completing the day's work. When she tried to open the door she found it was locked—in fact, all exits were locked. After an hour's imprisonment, she succeeded in attracting attention by tapping on the window. Police were unable to release her, so they summoned the firemen. The plan was to hoist a ladder to a second-story window. It devolved upon some stalwart fireman to go up and carry her down.

There was a rush of firemen for the job. Much argument followed between the married and single members of the company. The choice was left to Miss Lehman.

"Send up a bachelor," she said. And a bachelor rescued her.

Woman Walked Alleged Thief to Jail. Canton, O.—Raffy Mucelli of Canton, O., attempted to snatch a purse from a woman sitting next to him in a moving picture theater. The woman was Mrs. Lillian Manderbough, probation officer. She escorted the young man to the city jail.